FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 068 *8 April 1982*

ARGENTINA

Continued Reportage on Malvinas Islands Conflict B 1
Galtieri Accepts U.S. Offer B 1
Haig To London, Buenos Aires B 1
International Support B 1
Negotiation vs Sovereignty B 1
Saint Jean Comments B 2
Saint Jean on Possible Blockade B 3
Saint Jean on Defense B 3
S. Atlantic Theater Created B 4
NATO Appeal to UK B 4
UK Declares 200-Mile War Zone B 5
Reaction to UK War Zone B 5
Blockade Surprises Country B 6
No Reply to Declaration B 6
Not Responsible for UK Ships B 7
British Blockade Minimized B 7
Reserves Called Up B 9
Cadets, Reserves Called B 10
Civil Defense Measures B 10
Airlift Continues B 10
British Ambassador Departs B 10
Message to Thatcher B 11
Message by New Malvinas Governor to Islanders B 11
Reserves Blocked in UK Under $80 Million B 13
Minister Views Export Ban B 13
Will Respond to UK Measures B 13
Government Sharply Reduces Public Spending B 14
CNEA Official, Soviet Comment on Uranium Deal B 14

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Price Supports Britain in Falkland Island Issue P 1

COSTA RICA

Nicaraguan Border Post Attacked; 19 Men Desert P 1

EL SALVADOR

PDC Negotiates Unity Government With Opposition P 3
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 7 Apr]

GUATEMALA

Security Plan To Supplement 14 Government Points P 3
Maldonado Schaad Views on Lucas Garcia Plans P 4

HONDURAS

Sandinist Statements Seen as 'War Psychosis' P 5
Foreign Secretary Invites D'Escoto To Meet P 6
Security Forces Undertake 'General Disarmament' P 7
[LA TRIBUNA 5 Apr]
Spokesman on Possible Argentine Use of TIAR P 7

NICARAGUA

Cerna Comments on Harassment Actions at Border P 8
Defense Ministry Reports Attacks on Two Borders P 9
Communique Issued on 'Attack From Costa Rica' P 9
Government Communique on Attack From Honduras P 10
Managua Reports Arrival of Bulgarian Mission P 10
Briefs: Soviet Donation; Food Processing Assistance P 10

CUBA

Rodriguez Denies Charge of Arms to El Salvador Q 1
EL PAIS Interview Q 1
More on Interview Q 1
TV Views on U.S. Involvement in Malvinas Affair Q 2
Action Taken Against Illegal Vendors in Havana Q 3
Farmers Association Criticized Q 3
Minister Malmierca Meets With Kuwaiti Leader Q 4
Diplomatic Relations With Kuwait To Be Upgraded Q 5
Montane, Party Delegation Arrive in Laos Q 5
Party Talks Held Q 5
Briefs: Sanitation, Antimosquito Drive Q 5

SURINAME

Army-Led 'Policy Center' To Govern Country U 1
[Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD 1 Apr]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF MALVINAS ISLANDS CONFLICT

Galtieri Accepts U.S. Offer

PY080351 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0305 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 7 Apr (TELEM) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli stressed tonight that our armed forces have a high degree of training and operational capacity and that they, together with the Argentine people, will defend the dignity of the nation to the last, if circumstances require it. He said that President Galtieri talked last night with the foreign minister and agreed that the United States could assist the two countries, that is, Great Britain and Argentina.

In the VIP room [of Plumerillo Airport at Mendoza] Minister Frugoli was asked by newsmen regarding the events that had occurred between Argentina and Great Britain over the recovery of the Malvinas Islands. Regarding the question whether the Argentine Government has accepted the good offices of the United States in this dispute, he stated that the United States has offered to act as an assistant, to grant assistance to the two countries, that is, to Great Britain and Argentina. He explained that President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri spoke last night with the foreign minister and accepted the participation of the United States in that capacity.

Haig to London, Buenos Aires

PY071511 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1503 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- Today the White House announced that Secretary of State Alexander Haig will travel to London and Buenos Aires in an effort to give impetus to an Argentine-British negotiation over the Malvinas Islands. The announcement added that Haig will leave tonight for the British capital and will then go to Argentina.

International Support

PY072227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentina today made the utmost efforts to achieve international support before a possible British attack in view of the U.S. reluctance to implement the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty in the case of the Malvinas Islands. Argentine diplomatic sources have stated that Argentina has 12 out of the 14 votes necessary to implement the treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, although they declined to give the names of the involved countries.

In addition to the Argentine progress in harvesting support, the United States hastily proposed quick negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain during the days before the arrival of the British fleet in the Malvinas Islands, whose presence could provoke a call for the treaty.

Negotiation vs Sovereignty

PY071620 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- The withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Malvinas in exchange for the prior and express recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the archipelago by the United Kingdom would be the basis of the U.S. proposal to arrive at an understanding between Argentina and the United Kingdom.

Official sources expressed their optimism about the possibility of achieving this understanding, but they noted that "it would never be on the bases of relinquishing Argentine sovereignty" over the Malvinas since they consider this to be an "irreversible" situation.

The sources added, however, that two of the three conditions imposed by the UN Security Council in its resolution regarding the Malvinas have already been complied with. These are an end to hostilities and the willingness to start negotiations with the United Kingdom, something which has already been expressed by President Galtieri.

It is believed, therefore, in some circles that the withdrawal of troops may be fulfilled if an agreement upholding Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is achieved.

It is pointed out that this last condition has been tacitly or expressly accepted by the great majority of countries in the world. Therefore, one of the possibilities would be the withdrawal of Argentine troops and the immediate beginning of negotiations in order to determine the steps that could be taken so that Argentina can return and exercise "its sovereignty after Great Britain's recognition of that sovereignty."

However, the mechanism would have small leeway, since with the installation of an Argentine governor during a ceremony of an undoubtedly political nature, it would be pointless to negotiate a return which already is a fact.

On the other hand, the inhabitants of the island of British origin could be provisionally granted dual nationality and a special tax system.

According to what has been learned, the Argentine position regarding the South Georgia Islands, which is from where the current situation stemmed, could be less strict.

Saint Jean Comments

PY080402 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0259 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- The interior minister, Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, tonight termed "an auspicious event" and "good news" the announcement tht U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig would directly intervene to seek a peaceful solution to the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands. The minister made this and other remarks at the Jorge Newbery Airport shortly after returning from the Malvinas Islands where he attended -- along with approximately 50 politicians, union leaders, businessmen, scientists and intellectuals -- the inauguration of Gen Mario Menendez as governor of those territories.

"Today we proudly attended the reestablishment of an Argentine Government on a piece of our territory which had been usurped for almost 150 years," Saint Jean told a group of approximately 30 journalists who had been patiently waiting for 5 hours at the metropolitan airport. Asked if he knew that Great Britain would declare the Malvinas "a war zone" as of next Monday, he said: "No, I did not know about it but that is predictable considering the preparations they have made."

Saint Jean said that during his short stay in the Malvinas he had not contacted the islanders and said that only seven of them had requested to leave the territory.

He said: "Look, at first there were 37 islanders who wanted to leave. Later that list dropped to 11 and now there are only 7 who want to leave."

Asked about the direct intervention of the U.S. secretary of state to seek a peaceful solution to the conflict, Saint Jean said: "It is an auspicious event, good news." He added: "The U.S. ambassador at the United Nations said that this was a disagreement between two good friends of the United States and that she hoped an agreement would be reached. In sum, if we are three good friends, somehow we are going to reach an agreement."

He also said that if war breaks out the British citizens in Argentina will be protected by international conventions. Regarding the Malvinas islanders, he said: "The very fact that they are under our generous constitution will result in improved conditions of life for them."

For his part, Radical Civil Union leader Carlos Contin, who went to the Malvinas with Saint Jean, said that the Multiparty Group and the parties "will postpone their claims until the Malvinas conflict is solved because here there should be no doubt that we Argentines are all united to defend our sovereignty." Contin's views were shared by Peronist Deolindo Bittel and by Christian Democratic leader Francisco Cerro. For his part union leader Luis Etchezar (railway) said: "One ought to see them, to realize how the British had abandoned that territory."

Saint Jean on Possible Blockade

PY080549 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The interior minister, Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, tonight stated that the risk of a British attack is predictable given their preparations. Regarding the call of reservists, he said this measure had been taken due to the disquieting attitude of the British fleet. Regarding the 200-mile blockade of the island announced tonight by British Defense Secretary Nott, Saint Jean said: I cannot see how Great Britain could impose a blockade which would affect Argentina only. I believe many countries will be seriously projudiced if they are unable to overcome a British blockade. Thus it would be very difficult to establish a blockade without clashing with many third countries which maintain trade with Argentina and which need to freely navigate through the seas to effect trade.

About an invitation extended by the BBC to British citizens residing in Argentina to return to their fatherland, Saint Jean said: I am surprised at the invitation. I believe those who have made the invitation are unaware of the conditions in which the British citizens live in Argentina. The British colony has always been respected, has become for many years an integrated part of Argentina without any problems. It has carried out its activities with full freedom and I am convinced that whatever the situation, the British colony will continue to be respected in our territory.

Asked what would happen if a confrontation takes place, he said Argentina had signed international conventions which it will strictly respect. He added that many British subjects had been living in Argentina for many years and are aware of the Argentine spirit toward foreigners of good will.

Saint Jean on Defense

PY080230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The interior minister, Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, stated here today that our country is fully determined to defend the (Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich) Islands to the ultimate consequences, to the last Argentine soldier. He also remarked that the step taken by Argentina in recovering the islands is definitive.

Shortly before leaving for the Malvinas Islands to attend the inauguration of the military governor of the islands, the interior minister today answered -- with the aid of an interpreter -- questions by British journalists at the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport.

Asked if in the face of such a large British naval force heading toward the islands the Argentine Government should not undertake some type of negotiation and what negotiations Argentina would be willing to hold, the interior minister said that any type of negotiation was valid but that no concessions will be made under threats.

S. Atlantic Theater Created

PY080415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0410 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text of Argentine military junta communique issued at 0330 GMT on 8 April]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The creation of the south Atlantic theater of operation constitutes an important instrument for the defense of the national sovereignty in the vast area in which it will exercise its jurisdiction: 200 nautical miles from the coast of the mainland and around the recovered Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands.

Once the theater is constituted, the military committee can at any time order the implementation of "act of self-defense" in the face of situations which could endanger national security.

Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of navy operations, has been designated as commander of the south Atlantic theater of operations.

NATO Appeal to UK

PY072046 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1826 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- NATO member-countries have asked Great Britain to avoid confrontations by its naval squadron in areas distant from the zone of influence of the Western defensive alliance, and asked the UK Government to order the return of its naval units to their bases regular operations in the northern hemisphere.

In an unexpected initiative of the plenary session of the Atlantic Defense Council in Brussels, the countries of that European organization stated that any type of confrontation which may involve the British fleet, far away from the sphere of NATO influence, will have a negative impact on the allied front in the old continent.

The decision of the NATO permanent ministers in the Belgian capital was made when reports coming from the zone of the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands revealed intensified preparations for war by the countries involved in the conflict, the observers indicated.

The petition of the Western allies to Great Britain is a consequence of the opinion given by experts of the alliance, to the effect that a confrontation whicy may involve the United Kingdom far away from the zone of European influence could generate a dangerous gap for a period which is very difficult to predict.

According to spokesmen of the European group, some experts have agreed to warn of the risks of a British military operation to recover the Malvinas Islands, with very doubtful prospects of success.

UK Declares 200-Mile War Zone

PY072236 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2219 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] London, 7 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Great Britain tonight declared that those Argentine warships located within 200 nautical miles of the Malvinas Islands after 0400 GMT on Monday will run the risk of being attacked.

Defense Secretary John Nott told parliament that Great Britain was declaring a zone of maritime exclusion which covered an area of 200 nautical miles from the center of the Malvinas as of the established deadline.

During an extensive discussion of the Malvinas crisis, Nott said: The Malvinas Islands are a British sovereign territory. The Malvinas islanders want to continue under the British Government.

He noted that Great Britain was ready to use force to bring the islands back to British rule but that the government hoped it will not have to come to that. He added that the Malvinas people were under a foreign military government.

Speaking 2 days after the sailing of British warships to the Malvinas, Nott said: Our first naval action will be to deny the Argentine forces on the Malvinas of the means to obtain reinforcements and supplies from the mainland.

Any Argentine warship or auxiliary ship found in that area will be regarded as hostile and could be attacked by the British forces. He added that this measure will not prevent Great Britain from carrying out any other action which may become necessary for its self-defense. He said that the appropriate navigational warnings were being given due to this decision.

Reaction to UK War Zone

PY080017 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2347 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Unattributed TELAM commentary]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The British Government continues to carry on its campaign of psychological intimidation -- due to its lack of legal arguments -- by announcing that as of 0400 GMT on Monday it will attack any Argentine ship staying within a zone of 200 nautical miles of the Malvinas Islands.

In the first place, the announcement is a huge blunder because if the established limit were extended west of the islands toward the mainland it would reach the Argentine Patagonian coast and would thus result in the absurdity of paralyzing navigation in waters which not even the British question as being Argentine. The absurdity of this measure speaks for itself.

Secondly, Defense Secretary John Nott, who has not yet completely recovered from the political wounds he suffered due to having ignored the possibility that Argentina could recover the islands, would do better in seeing that the British colony in Argentina remain quiet since, in a telegram addressed to Margaret Thatcher, they recognized that they are fully integrated with the best of the local society, that they are not being harassed, that pogroms exist only in the delirious imagination of some abroad and that they would appreciate this to be taken into account before making military threats.

In the third place, and within the field dedicated merely to the interest of issuing information, it would be advisable that British representatives to Latin American countries be instructed a little better, because, as in the case of the press conference called by British Ambassador to Montevideo, Patricia Hutchinson, for example, to explain thoroughly the British position, she limited herself to a disappointing peroration, after which no questions were allowed, with which the logical expectation of the Uruguayan press felt absolutely deceived.

Argentina has the situation of the southern archipelago under absolute control, and the climate in the place is peaceful and the islanders have begun to cross over to the continent, taking with them their relatives, including small children. This unquestionably shows tranquillity.

Anything else, the ostentation, boasts, threats and the threatening maneuvers, underestimate the capacity of analysis of the Argentines (who are the object of attacks), and they are only good to feign that the empire, the old corroded declining empire of Francis Drake, Walter Raleigh and Willian Geresford, is not doing too well.

Blockade Surprises Country

PY080055 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0029 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- Today's announcement of the British decision to have its navy blockade the Malvinas Islands as of next Monday introduced a dramatic element in the crisis between our country and the United Kingdom which had seemed to be heading toward diplomatic channels with U.S. intervention.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez -- who will be back in Buenos Aires tomorrow -- stated in Washington that he was confident that a diplomatic solution could be found but when he learned of the British threat, he said: "If we are attacked, we will defend ourselves."

The news of the blockade caused surprise in our country, but navy sources considered that the possible British action has not changed the picture of the situation outlined by the Argentine military officials.

A remarkable increase in interest rates took place today in the economic sector and Economy Minister Roberto Alemann announced that the Argentine Government will respond to every measure adopted by the United Kingdom in this sector.

It was also learned that due to the crisis with Great Britain, the Argentine Government order the temporary suspension of large public projects included in this year's budget.

No Reply to Declaration

PA080051 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0005 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr 82 (EFE) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has not issued any reply to the British decision to declare 200 miles around the south Atlantic islands a war zone.

This statement was made to EFE by Foreign Ministry spokesman Hernan Massini Ezcurra, who nevertheless conceded that he had discussed the British decision with his advisers.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez is still in Washington, where he met twice with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Costa Mendez is planning to return to Buenos Aires tommorw, Thursday, at noon.

The news that British Defense Minister John Nott declared a war zone around the Malvinas, Sandwich and Georgia Islands during an urgent debate held tonight in the House of Commons had a great impact in Argentina.

The incident comes at a time when all of the news media are emphasizing the forthcoming visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Buenos Aires after a visit to London, where he will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The announcement of Haig's visit has brought a certain easing of the tension created following the occupation of the south Atlantic islands by Argentina on the night of 1 April.

According to diplomatic sources, who asked not to be identified, the British decision is interpreted as taking a harder stand before possible negotiations with Argentina sponsored by the United States. The measure adopted by the British Government is considered strange due to the act of sovereignty exercised today by Argentina in the Malvinas capital by installing the military governor of the incorporated province in office.

The great dissemination of information on the event and the participation of all social and economic sectors, besides the military and the democratic sectors, could have promoted, also according to the diplomatic sectors, the "war" decision of the British executive power.

Not Responsible for UK Ships

PY080152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- In view of a communication attributed to the British Government on the danger which Argentine ships would be running if they remain within 200 miles of the Malvinas, a high navy officer has stated that the Argentine Navy will not be responsible for the damage which may be suffered by British ships which enter Argentine jurisdictional waters.

British Blockade Minimized

PY080132 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0034 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- A naval source minimized tonight the possible military consequence of the blockade to the Malvinas Islands announced by Great Britain beginning the first minute of next Monday.

The naval blockade, he explained, providing that the British ships will be able to do it, will not prevent the supply of the Argentine force by air, although the troops already have provisions for several months.

This will make the operation fruitless from the military standpoint, and in addition, the blockade will not be able to be maintained indefinitely, and thus it will become a political action intended to a large extent for the British domestic front. The source reiterated that the current situation has not yet been changed due to the fact that Great Britain does not want nor is it able to initiate an offensive of major importance.

It is said to be much more feasible, however, that the British may try to recover the archipelagos of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands by disembarking there.

It has been repeated that the British task force would hardly pass "AFA test" for an operation of major importance the naval jargon for the capacity, before a possible action, of the following:

A: The attitude to carry it out;
F: Feasibility of the action;
A: Acceptability of the predictable cost it involves.

It was also said that the logistics and supply problems which the UK squadron is facing are overwhelming, and the supply problems stand out.

A task force like the one advancing toward the south Atlantic requires several types of provisions, among which are cited five: food and water; organic weapons; fuel (both for the ships and the airplanes; supplies related to special armament and ammunition. It was noted that it was still not clear how the UK forces will solve those problems.

Even if the British ships were able to establish a blockade, the Argentine air superiority -- which is guaranteed by the closeby Argentine bases on the mainland -- will make it possible for Argentina to maintain contact with the islands without major problems.

Of course transport aircraft would go to and return from the islands duly escorted by fighter planes to guarantee fulfillment of their mission.

In this respect it was noted that the two British aircraft carriers -- "Hermes" and "Invincible" -- have vertical takeoff and landing capabilities which can be used to defend ships and eventually to attack submarines but could hardly cope with fighters like the Mirage which are to be used in attack missions.

Furthermore, it is taken for granted that the Argentine Navy units will not engage in any frontal clash with the British fleet which would thus only find a deserted area around the islands.

The sources added that the British continued to belittle the ability of the Argentine forces.

He also emphasized that the UN Security Council resolution speaks primarily of the suspension of military action and then of the withdrawal of the Argentine forces but at no time did it recommend the return of the British to the islands.

Argentina could remain on the Malvinas Islands for long months even under a naval blockade.

The sources reiterated what has been said in various circles in recent days, that is, that it does not seem reasonable to launch an amphibious attack on the islands. Specialists believe this type of attack requires a ratio of five attackers to one defender to have chances of success. U.S. specialists consider that an even larger ratio would be required on the part of the attackers, noting that otherwise the attackers could suffer heavy casualties and their mission could be unsuccessful.

The source also noted that the British naval units which are sailing toward the southwestern Atlantic will not be able to arrive at an operative distance, at the date announced in London for the initiation of the blockade.

He estimated, therefore, that everything seems to indicate, given the circumstances, that it is an element which for the time being has significance in the psychological field.

We admit, to a certain extent, the mystery regarding the location of the nuclear powered submarine "Superb," which can speed up to 30 knots and make 800 km per day.

He also discarded the possibility of a "total blockade," and regarding prospects for a "partial blockade," he stated that the depth of the waters within the continental shelf makes enemy ships perfectly detectable by antisubmarine planes.

Reserves Called Up

PY080200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0111 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Military junta communique No 18]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- For the people's information, the military junta hereby passes on decree No 688 issued by the National Executive Branch:

In view of the proposal made by the national defense minister and considering the international political events prompted by the recovery of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, an act of sovereignty of the Argentine people executed by their armed forces, the National Executive Branch [PEN] finds it necessary to take extreme security measures throughout the national territory.

That these circumstances determine the need to call, totally or partially, personnel of the armed forces reserves in order to count on adequate number of troops which would make us capable of responding effectively and timely to any military emergency stemming from this situation; that the call to the reserves is provided for under Law No 16,970 on national defense in its Articles 49 and 50, under Law No 17,531 on military service in its Articles 23 through 30, 32 and 35.

Therefore, the president of the Argentine nation decrees:

Article 1. Reserve personnel of the class of 1962 who had been discharged from the armed forces and those of other classes who had completed their military service with the class of 1962 are hereby convoked as of the day and hour established in the notice of call, in the number and manner established by the commander of each force.

Article 2. The reserve personnel called by this decree are submitted to military jurisdiction from the moment the call notice is published.

Article 3. The personnel included in Article 32 of the Law No 17,531 and those expressly established by the PEN, due to their posts and specialties, are exempted from the call.

Article 4. The commanders in chief of the army, navy and air force will be the authorities in charge of the call for each armed force.

Article 5. The called personnel of the reserves not of officer or noncommission officer rank will be paid a salary which will be established in due time, while rendering service.

Article 6. The call includes the civilian personnel of the armed forces at any class.

Article 7. All public and private transportation means must provide on a priority basis passage to the personnel who have been calledupon by their simply presenting the call notice and the identification card in order to be transferred to the specified place. Each official of the call up will find the means to reimburse the transport companies for expenditures caused by the transfer of the called up personnel.

Article 8. The expenditures demanded to fulfill the current decree will be charged to the special account which army and air force commands have made available for the fulfillment of Law No 18,302, and to the corresponding budget of this nature of the navy command.

Article 9. It is so ordered.

Cadets, Reserves Called

PY080145 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- Cadets in their fourth year, that is the last course of the national military school, have been promoted to the rank of "second lieutenants on commission," it has been learned in military circles. This measure is reportedly due to the need to fill posts at the various military units of the country from which second lieutenants have been detailed for other services because of the movement of forces caused by the operation to recover the Malvinas.

It was also learned that conscripts of the class of 1962 belonging to some units have been called up for "operational tasks." It was disclosed that among them are conscripts of that class who did their military service in armored cavalry units (tanks) at Magdalena and Olavarria in Buenos Aires Province.

Civil Defense Measures

PY080420 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0360 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 7 Apr (NA) -- Mayor Victor Puente has reported that a civil defense precautionary operation has been started. Puente made this statement after presiding over two meetings of his cabinet with the provincial civil defense board. The mayor said that in compliance with instructions and in accordance with exercises held since 1978, [words indistinct] implemented at various levels of the civil defense board.

The official, who is the only authorized spokesman of the civil defense organization, said a thorough inventory has been made of hospital beds, stocks of medicine, ambulances, stretchers, housing, fuels, foodstuffs, fire fighting equipment etc. He also announced that a 24-hour listening service has been ordered on the radio link with the provincial government in La Plata as well as the link with other towns in the southwest region of Buenos Aires Province.

The blackout exercise planned for last night at the seaside resort of Monte Hermoso on the Atlantic coast 100 km northeast of here was suspended until further notice.

Airlift Continues

PY080116 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2313 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Comodoro Rivadavia, 7 Apr (NA) -- [Passage omitted] in the morning due to the scheduled special flights, the local airport was closed to commercial flights, and consequently the Aerolineas Argentinas flight that should have left at 1000 for Buenos Aires only left at 1200. Throughout the night the air bridge with the Malvinas was maintained for the supply for food, medicine and other provisions.

It was learned unofficially that troops coming from different parts of the country are continuing to arrive in nearby zones.

These reports could not be confirmed due to strong security measures which thwart the work of the reporters.

British Ambassador Departs

PY071839 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1816 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The national director for protocol of the Foreign Ministry, Andres Ceustermans, revealed this afternoon that the former British Ambassador Anthony Williams expressed his gratefulness regarding the measures taken by the Argentine Foreign Ministry regarding his departure. Ceustermans traveled with Williams to Ezeiza Airport and stayed with him until he embarked for home.

Asked whether Williams had expressed any type of displeasure, Ceustermans said: On the contrary, all the thanks were for the Argentines. He added that this is a departure, not an expulsion, and he commented that the number of British officials and citizens traveling to London is 45.

Regarding his presence at Ezeiza, he stated that he was there to cooperate with the Swiss officials that have been charged with looking after British interests and to see that the departure was made in accordance with their instructions. Williams arrived at Ezeiza by car, while the other travelers arrived by bus.

Message to Thatcher

PY080427 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- The council of the British community in Argentina today forwarded a telegram to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher indicating that Argentina has always been well-disposed toward the British community and the people are showing all consideration toward the community. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

On behalf of the British community council, which centralizes cultural, philantropical and charity activities of all British citizens and their descendants who live in Argentina and whose number exceeds 100,000, we point out respectfully that our situation has not been duly considered in the difficult problem presented between Argentina and Great Britain. Argentina has always been well-disposed toward the British community and has allowed it to maintain its own schools, churches, hospitals, old folks home etc. Moreover, the members of the British community have been integrated into all activities in the country, playing an outstanding role, especially in the industrial and agricultural aspect.

The president of the Republic of Argentina has repeatedly stated, despite the difficult moments we are experiencing, that the community and their institutions will be respected. The people are also showing all consideration toward the community. For this reason we ask you emphatically to seek a peaceful solution to the current situation and to take into consideration the strong British presence in Argentina and the size of the community here. We pray to the Lord to guide you in the search for peace.

MESSAGE BY NEW MALVINAS GOVERNOR TO ISLANDERS

PY080514 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0308 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (TELAM) -- In a message to the inhabitants of the archipelago, the newly installed military governor of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands, Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, stated today that we have not come as conquerors to seize your properties or to consider you our prisoners or vassals, but on the contrary we are willing to respect to the degree possible the current system of life of the islanders. He also stated that beginning today we consider you citizens of the Argentine Republic, with the same rights provided for in our constitution, and expressed his desire to count on the cooperation and good will of all.

General Menendez' message was broadcast at the end of the ceremony marking the assumption of his post by Radio Malvinas and retransmitted later by Radio Nacional. The text of the message reads as follows:

To all inhabitants of the national territory of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands:

The Republic of Argentina has returned to these islands, of whose sovereignty it has unquestionable title, after 149 years of fruitless claims to the United Kingdom, which occupied them by force in 1833. Moreover, for more than 15 years we have been holding talks with the British Government to recover that sovereignty, without achieving any practical progress, despite the repeated resolutions of the UN General Assemblies in this regard, except for actions to improve our ties with the islands, to improve your minimum knowledge of our fatherland and to contribute, in some aspects, to enhancing the living conditions of the inhabitants despite a high cost for us -- acts of good will which were not often well recognized.

The only alternative remaining today was the operation to achieve the final integration of the national territory, succeeding in making our flag wave again in the Malvinas Islands, which have belonged to us since 1810, the date of our independence, and as heirs of the Spanish territories, whose dominion over these territories was definite and unquestionable.

I deeply regret that this has come about in this way, under circumstances, which the stubborness and obstinacy of the colonial government caused to become violent, instead of peacefully, leaving us with a painful number of casualties which gives a tone of pain and sorrow to a day we would have wished to spend in shared calm and joy. But this will not change our spirit and attitude. I therefore wish to assert before you categorically that we have not come as conquerors to take possession of your properties or to look upon you as our prisoners or vassals. On the contrary, I state again on this occasion that, just as was constantly said during the talks held since 1967, we are ready to respect, as far as is possible for us, the current way of life of the inhabitants of the islands, to make the greatest effort to maintain their present level of economic activity and personal or family prosperity by respecting the private property and the basic liberties and rights of the inhabitants. We will also undertake seriously a sustained action to totally comply with the Malvinas program now in effect and study other measures aimed at promoting the rational exploitation of the renewable and nonrenewable natural wealth of the Islands and their zone of influence so that their effect provides the inhabitants with better possibilities of life and progress.

We hope that as soon as possible we can work together in cooperation with every man and woman of this land who may want to approach us with ideas, to discuss measures which would benefit the community or to criticize those which may seem mistaken. In this respect you will always find that my aides and myself, depending on the subject, will receive you with our doors open and with a good disposition.

Beginning today we consider you inhabitants of the Republic of Argentina, entitled to the rights provided by our constitution as enumerated in Articles 14 and 14-bis, such as to work and to exercise a legal activity, to navigate and to trade, to make petitions to the authorities; to enter, to stay, to move within and to freely leave the national territory, to publish one's ideas [words indistinct] to dispose of one's assets, to associate with others for useful goals, to freely profess a religion, to teach and learn.

You can thus see that the Argentine Constitution approved in 1953 contains many aspects, rights, liberties and prerogatives similar to those British subjects are accustomed to. Although some of these rights have been suspended on the mainland as a result of the struggle against terrorism, we trust they will always be fully in force here.

I know you all have serious doubts and apprehension about our presence in this place and about your future life as inhabitants of the Republic of Argentina, and any of you at any time can initiate the paperwork to become a full citizen, as many foreigners, including British subjects, have done in the past and who continue to maintain and to cultivate their traditions and customs despite their new situation.

We trust that in practice we will be able to dispel these doubts and to open a profitable period of work and progress together. To this end, I invoke God's help and trust to count on the cooperation and good will of all of you. I will put at the service of this task my intelligence, my strength of spirit and understanding, and I hereby commit myself to this task in my capacity as a general of the Argentine Army.

RESERVES BLOCKED IN UK UNDER $80 MILLION

PY071657 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- Less than $80 million, only 2 percent of the total Argentine reserves, are blocked on the London financial market. However, half of Argentine's foreign debt -- estimated at $34 billion -- is contracted with a syndicate of British banks, but the commitments that have been suspended with British enterprises only total $5 billion.

Minister Views Export Ban

PY071708 Buenos Aires Telam in Spanish 2355 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- This evening Economy Minister Roberto Alemann maintained that the British decision to suspend Argentine exports to Great Britain is a decision which affects private contracts and therefore violates private dealings.

The finance minister visited the press room where he made new statements. The minister stated that the Argentine Government in this case will not adopt equivalent measures -- as it has been doing -- since by doing so the government would be harming the private sector, which is precisely what it wants to avoid. In view of various questions, the minister stated that English investments in our country amount to $388,277,321. This amount corresponds to an estimate of investments made by British companies. In this regard he stated that those investments are not affected by the measure recently adopted by the government. It only prevents the transference of funds so long as it is not lifted.

Regarding the specific issue of the Malvinas operation, the minister stated that the spending demanded so far has not affected the inflationary process and that if things develop as estimated and the issue ends with the consolidation of our sovereignty over the islands, there will be no other type of inconvenience.

Will Respond to UK Measures

PY080307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2359 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- Economy Minister Roberto Alemann tonight said that the Argentine Government will respond accordingly to any new economic measure which may be adopted by Great Britain within the framework of the present conflict, but noted that eventual reprisals "will not affect private interests." Alemann also flatly rejected reports that he would resign by noting that these reports "are completely unfounded."

In an exclusive statement to metropolitan television stations, Alemann confirmed the creation of a special fund in the budget to attend to those expenditures stemming from the operations and to the needs of the new governorship of the Malvinas Islands. He noted that "the creation of a 'patriotic fund' is not being considered at this time."

Commenting on reports about his resignation, Alemann said: "That rumor circulates almost every other day." He added that that rumor "is completely unfounded." He said: "I am conducting the economic leadership in full agreement with the national government, I approve of and enthusiastically support the recovery of the Malvinas. I even wrote something about this problem a few years ago. I have always treasured the sentiment that the Malvinas should be definitively under the national sovereignty."

GOVERNMENT SHARPLY REDUCES PUBLIC SPENDING

PY080236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- The national government has decided to suspend both the construction of the Buenos Aires-La Plata highway and the initiation of any other budgeted project until the conflict with Great Britain is resolved. The decision was made by President Leopoldo Galtieri in order to reduce the spending of funds which could be needed in the future to finance military developments in the south Atlantic, sources of the Financial Ministry have said.

The measure would momentarily free 55,716,000,000 pesos which were earmarked for investments provided for in the 1982 national budget which was concluded last week. The decision has also canceled an announcement made by Galtieri himself 10 days ago at a meeting of mayors of Buenos Aires Province, at which time he stated that despite budget restrictions the national government would grant its necessary support for the construction of the Buenos Aires-La Plata highway. In addition to suspending the construction of the highway, the government also decided to paralyze all projects temporarily, even those included in the 1982 budget.

CNEA OFFICIAL, SOVIET COMMENT ON URANIUM DEAL

PY071902 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1808 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Apr (TELAM) -- An important contract for the supply of 100 kg of 20 percent enriched uranium was signed today between the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] and the autonomous self-financed Soviet foreign trade company, Tekhsnabeksport.

The document was signed by CNEA Chairman Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero and by Viktor Ivanovich Zharikov, deputy general director of the Soviet company Tekhsnabeksport, in the presence of Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov, high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials and members of the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Castro Madero stated that this contract involves a development of nuclear relations with the Soviet Union, and it is the first step toward more important ones, which will allow Argentine development in the nuclear field.

Zharikov, in turn, admitted the importance of this contract, not so much because of the volume, but because it can open the path which may increasingly strengthen relations at this level between the two countries.

Finally, asked about the current conflict between our country and Great Britain, Soviet Ambassador Striganov limited himself to saying that he would rather speak at this moment about the nuclear contracts.

Questioned further, he stated that the Soviet Union abstained from voting against Argentina because it believes that sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands must be discussed at the United Nations because of its colonialist characteristics. I hope that everything will be solved peacefully, he added.

BELIZE

PRICE SUPPORTS BRITAIN IN FALKLAND ISLAND ISSUE

PA071222 Paris AFP in Spanish 2023 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Belize City, 6 Apr -- In a letter to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Belize's Prime Minister George Price expressed his country's solidarity with and support for Great Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. The message expressed Belize's support for the UN Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falkland Islands. Moreover, it reiterates Belize's support for whatever action may be taken by the Government of the Monarch of the United Kingdom and for the principle of self-determination.

Similarly, the Government of Belize advocates a "peaceful solution to the conflict and condemns the armed invasion and the use of coercion as a political instrument." The document notes Belize's hope that even if a little late, "the Government of Argentina will heed the UN Security Council resolution and withdraw its forces in order that a just and lasting solution may be achieved by peaceful means rather than through an armed conflict."

Price also informed the permanent committee of CARICOM foreign ministers of Belize's position on the matter, and urged its members to support Great Britain. Price was elected president of CARICOM last week during an assembly in Belize City.

In another quarter, there has been no official confirmation of a report received from Guatemala to the effect that, as a result of the Falkland Islands case and the consequent fear of a Guatemalan invasion of Belize, "British troops joined Belizean units in patrolling the border area."

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN BORDER POST ATTACKED; 19 MEN DESERT

PA071845 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Counterrevolutionary groups attacked Penas Blancas today. To shouts of "We have begun the counterrevolution," at 0300 today at least 25 counterrevolutionaries attacked the Penas Blancas post on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. Costa Rican workers on the Costa Rican side said they were awakened by gunfire which lasted approximately 15 minutes. Reports provided later by the so-called Nicaraguan National Democratic Front indicated that the revolutionary [as heard] groups occupied and held the post for several minutes. This report was denied after it was learned that it had only been a clash and that the attackers later fled.

Citizens at the border witnessed the counterrevolutionary attack. The Penas Blancas border post on the Nicaraguan side, which was attacked this morning by Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, had not been the target of attacks for 2 years, since the Sandinists ousted the Somozists. Residents of the area say that they have sometimes heard shooting, but far away. Last night appears to be the first attack undertaken by the counterrevolutionary group. Here is a recording of a statement made by one of the residents: [Begin recording]

[Unidentified speaker] They staged an attack on the border and the fighting lasted about 30 minutes. Then we encountered some 19 soldiers going up the hill. They said that the counterrevolution had begun and that we should not go to the border for anything.

[Question] Were these soldiers on national territory?
[Answer] Yes, those who had defected [as heard] were. They were coming from Nicaragua.

[Question] There were 19 of them? And were they captured?
[Passage indistinct]

[Question] Was this at 0500?
[Answer] Yes, exactly at 0500, after everything had taken place. Right now everything is calm, and we have not heard any more shooting.

[Question] Were these 19 Nicaraguans carrying good weapons?
[Answer] Exactly, they were fully equipped with their knapsacks, rifles, and ammunition belts.

[Question] Were they wearing olive drab uniforms?
[Answer] Yes, exactly.

[Question] Were they Nicaraguan, did they speak like Nicaraguans?
[Answer] Yes.

[Question] How about other details, were they fleeing?
[Answer] Yes, they were fleeing, they had deserted.

[Question] But, they deserted from the FSLN?
[Answer] Exactly, from the FSLN.

[Question] That is, they were not the ones who attacked Penas Blancas?
[Answer] No, those were counterrevolutionaries. But on seeing the shooting and everything, they preferred to desert rather than face the rain of bullets.

[Question] Now, those who attacked, were they inside natioal territory?
[Answer] Well, they were here in the mountains, as they were in the past with the Sandinists, on the territory that borders with Nicaragua.

[Question] In other words, they are there and attacked?
[Answer] Well, they attacked this morning, but at this time there is nothing happening.

[Question] Did they escape in the direction of national territory after the attack, or did they enter Nicaraguan territory?
[Answer] Apparently they are still here in national territory.

[Question] Are they the ones who staged the attack?
[Answer] Yes, they staged the attack and then reentered Costa Rican territory.

[Question] Is that a supposition?
[Answer] Yes, that is what we surmise.

[Question] Has there been any movement of authorities this morning?
[Answer] Yes, two patrols came by this morning to investigate.

[Question] Is there more movement noticed on the Nicaraguan side also?
[Answer] Yes, we notice a lot of activity. There are a lot of Sandinists spread out.

[Question] But there hasn't been any new shooting, has there?
[Answer] Yes, there has been some shooting, but at a distance.

[Question] Today for the first time you heard more intense shooting, is that right?
[Answer] Yes, it was more intense today.

[Question] Has anyone been wounded?
[Answer] We have not heard of anyone wounded on either side.

[Question] Did the Red Cross mobilize today?
[Answer] No, it has not mobilized today, because no one was wounded. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

PDC NEGOTIATES UNITY GOVERNMENT WITH OPPOSITION

PA072056 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] The leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] have agreed to negotiate with the five opposition parties to form a national unity government with the participation of all political parties, it was announced yesterday afternoon. The terms of the PDC's participation in a future government have reportedly already been discussed, after the five parties extended an invitation to the PDC.

The PDC leaders attended the first meetings and sat at the negotiating table. Apparently, it has been reported, they are working harmoniously to achieve a single front at the Constituent Assembly. "The Salvadoran people can be at ease, since there is no longer any strain among the parties. This is intended to achieve a climate of peace in our country, since everything is going well," the sources said.

So far, they added, there has been no talk about the percentage of PDC participation in the next government. This will be discussed in the next few days for, as other political spokesmen have already announced, they will have no Holy Week vacations, but will continue working to prepare the respective cadres instead.

Our sources did not specify which PDC members attended the meetings, saying only that they had been high-ranking party leaders. They stressed that the important thing, however, is that there is a willingness on the part of all parties to form a national unity government and that there is no strain. This will undoubtedly please the people, who are anxious to achieve the long-awaited peace, they said in conclusion.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Popular Unity announced at a news conference yesterday morning that the Constituent Assembly must seek to establish a government of true national unity and that party interests must be set aside, to look after the Salvadoran people's interests above all else.

GUATEMALA

SECURITY PLAN TO SUPPLEMENT 14 GOVERNMENT POINTS

PA061613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 6 Apr 82

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (AFP) -- Two weeks after taking power, the Guatemalan Government junta announced a national work platform in which it renewed its commitment to respect human rights, call elections in a "short period of time" and begin to promote the country's economic development by stimulating private enterprise.

Parallel to this, a "confidential" document obtained by AFP disclosed the existence of a national security and development plan, which the new regime plans to use to fight "subversion and international communism" not only militarily but also with political, economic and social measures.

In the confidential document, which is appended to the government platform, the military junta evaluates the five principal problems it must face, reaching the conclusion that the country's development must be promoted "within a framework of rational and effective security." According to this analysis, the new regime terms as priority problems "the deteriorating political, economic, psychosocial, and military stability due to pressures of a domestic and international nature."

Second, "the deteriorating image abroad caused by smear campaigns abroad," a problem worsened by the recent elections being labeled fraudulent.

Third, the increasing economic problems of the country, which constitute the worst crisis in this sector in the past 10 years, are noted.

The fourth problem cited is the increase in subversion, which has caused setbacks in infrastructure projects, while "the programs undertaken in this field have not been sufficient to reduce the magnitude of the problem."

Finally, it is noted that army troops, arms, and material "are not adequate to cover the various fronts held by the armed subversives."

Parallel to this, the Guatemalan junta has drafted a "basic strategic concept" for carrying out its program, which include political, economic, social and military recommendations. To formulate such recommendations, according to the reports obtained by AFP, the new government used the following possibilities:

1. Changes to the Guatemalan state strucutres will be minimal.
2. The USSR and Cuba will maintain and increase their support of the subversive groups operating in the country.
3. Subversion will continue to threaten the internal order of the countries of the Central American region.
4. The possible fall of El Salvador to the hands of international communism would aggravate Guatemala's situation.

In view of this situation, the document notes, Guatemala "will promote and undertake in the short and medium term, the administrative, functional and legal reforms of the structure and functioning of state organizations and will coordinate and integrate the antisubversive plans and programs with political organizations in the country." Then it is noted that in the political sector they will create "at the highest level, an organization to direct the antisubversive efforts in conformity with the respective national policies."

It is also recommended that economic and geographic areas with deficient economic conditions where there are probabilities of the emergence of situations that contribute to subversion be defined, and that "urgent" measures be implemented. Furthermore, in the economic field, it is recommended that "measures tending to reduce the effects of subversion be safeguarded and effectively fulfilled."

Socially it is noted that the structuring of nationalism must be achieved "by promoting and strengthening it in all state organizations" and to present it as "a doctrine opposed to international communism." Also, attention is drawn to the need of reducing illiteracy, "to make the people more open to the new ideas and to increase the feasibility of a new nationalist awareness."

Finally, in the military field it is noted that it is necessary "to maintain and improve the organization of the army and internal security organizations and to promote the securing of international agreements." It is also recommended that "the most information possible on the guerrilla groups be obtained, improving the Central Intelligence Organization and increasing its means and modernizing its systems."

MALDONADO SCHAAD VIEWS ON LUCAS GARCIA PLANS

PA062342 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] When asked by newsmen if former President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas, his collaborators and several members of the armed organization might be staging activities against the military government junta, Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad answered that should this be the case, Lucas would be the architect of his own destiny. These were the government minister's exact words.

HONDURAS

SANDINIST STATEMENTS SEEN AS 'WAR PSYCHOSIS'

PA070044 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Andres Torres commentary]

[Text] When we hear or read statements by Sandinist leaders, we can reach only one conclusion: They are either mad or they intend to begin a war psychosis in their country, in order to divert the world's attention from the internal problems affecting their people, such as repression and persecution.

We hear Sergio Ramirez Mercado over Radio Sandino and what he had to say made us shiver. Why? Because there is no doubt that the Nicaraguan leaders are preparing for war with a neighbor who doesn't even foresee the danger. They seem to be expecting all of this, this week, because they asked the church to hold the celebrations for Hold Thursday and Good Friday at night as a result of this threat. They asked the people to gather enough food, and announced that production surplus would be exported, to obtain more dollars with which to face the war.

The question is: Who will invade whom? We are not naive in Honduras; we are already on the verge of misery, without needing any military conflict. A war would only trigger an economic disaster.

Further, we do not have the means to fight a conventional war. The Hondurans are aware of the fact that our armed forces have only a fourth of the Sandinists' military power. Consequently, to seek a confrontation would be to commit suicide.

Who is calling for a nonaggression pact? It is not Honduras, because it is surely not thinking of attacking Nicaragua. This is something that must be very clear: Hondurans do not approve of any kind of invasion.

Ramirez Mercado is obviously concerned over the expansion of runways in certain Honduran airports, but he did not mention that they are already expanding airstrips in Puerto Cabezas, Montelimar and Managua, just to mention a few. He also did not mention that they began doing this first.

Ramirez Mercado is losing sleep over the presence of 60 U.S. military advisers in Honduras, but welcomes the presence of 6,200 Cuban advisers, 98 Russians, 50 East Germans, 30 Bulgarians, 28 North Koreans, 20 Vietnamese and 10 PLO members in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguans don't know this, because the Sandinist government is keeping a gag on the local free press. In other words, the Sandinists only tell the people what they deem convenient and not what the people want and must know.

It is different in Honduras, where we have a true democracy. This democracy is even used by its enemies to make statements against the offensive for peace. The problem here is that we have committees and fronts that appear overnight. The same people meet one day and then the next day they appear under another pompous name, in order to add it to the list of so-called popular organizations. However, the people know them. They know that they are the same usual little group.

The reality of all of this is that the local leftists are making a lot of noise within a war of misinformation to discredit a government that was elected by the people and that can, as a result, go to any international forum to propose a dignified solution for the warlike crisis that is affecting Central America.

Why is Nicaragua bent on refusing to analyze the conflict within a regional context? That which is occurring in Central America is not solely between Nicaragua and Honduras but involves the five countries in the area. Pacification must be achieved throughout the region, beginning with general disarmament, a decrease in the number of military advisers, an agreement to submit to international observation, an end to the arms trafficking and a multilateral and permanent dialogue that solves the problems of the area before they become insoluble.

The accusation that Nicaragua is going to be invaded from Honduras is merely a little game, to make people abroad believe it. Didn't Russia use the Warsaw Pact to invade Afghanistan? In the same way, all that the United States would have to do is to place two or three aircraft carriers off the Nicaraguan coast to invade it.

Why, then, insist on saying that our territory will serve as a springboard for an invasion of Nicaragua?

The constitutional government has repeatedly stated that Honduras will never permit its territory to be used for an attack on any neighboring country. What then must we do for these gentlemen on the other side of the Segovia River to believe our government? Honduras is bent on internationalizing peace, but Nicaragua is unmistakably determined to internationalize war. We leave them to their efforts, while we move ahead with ours.

FOREIGN SECRETARY INVITES D'ESCOTO TO MEET

PA071740 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Listeners of Radio America. In the peace proposal for Central America presented by the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova on 23 March before the OAS Permanent Council in Washington, the following considerations are made, among others, and the Nicaraguan foreign minister is invited to dialogue with the Honduran foreign secretary. This is the Foreign Secretariat press communique:

I am pleased to report to the international community that as soon as I return to Honduras and circumstances permit, it will be beneficial to meet with the Nicaraguan foreign minister and with representatives of other governments of the region for a broad exchange of opinions which the Honduran Government fervently hopes can be the starting point for the establishment of proposals, such as this one, which are impelled by good faith to serve and benefit Central America.

In view of the above, the [words indistinct] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has invited Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto to meet in the next few days on the basis of the [Honduran] peace initiative. The text of this invitation is as follows:

Mr Minister: As Your Excellency knows, on 23 March the Honduran Government, through me, presented to the OAS Permanent Council an initiative to achieve a climate of stable and permanent peace in the Central American region. In this regional peace proposal, my government proposed points that we think are essential to achieve this objective. Those points are as follows:

1. To immediately lay the bases to achieve general disarmament in the region. This would involve not merely the end of the arms race that has brought so much tension and imbalance [words indistinct]. A real reduction in armament and military equipment would be involved, so that countries with armed forces will reach forces levels necessary for the defense of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the maintenance of public order and in accordance with the requirements and norms universally accepted and recognized in all democratic societies ruled by law. These bases should also contain agreements on the types of weapons whose limitation or proscription would be part of this plan of general disarmament.

2. To agree on the objective and reasonable reduction of the number of military and other types of foreign advisers or any other elements who might cause doubt and unease or distort the identity of each nation.

3. That appropriate means be studied and agreed upon so that, through international supervision and vigilance -- to which Honduras is willing to submit itself -- there be control over [words indistinct]. Supervision and vigilance would be extended to the countries in which there are conflicts or sensitive situations that could affect peace in the region -- to, for example, ports, airports, border areas and strategic sectors. My country has the best and most sincere willingness to open its territory without reservation to any type of international supervision and vigilance [words indistinct] to strengthen peace.

4. To discuss and decide on the most adequate procedures and means to stop the arms traffic in the region.

5. To maintain absolute respect for delimited and demarcated borders and traditional lines of jurisdiction of the states of the region, so that peace will not be disrupted due to new territorial and maritime disputes.

6. To outline the parameters of a permanent multilateral dialogue, which on the basis of this initiative will also permit, in the internal area, the promotion of political understandings that will lead to the strengthening of a democratic and pluralistic system which guarantees respect of public freedoms and the people's right to freely express their will.

On the basis of the points included in this proposal, my government has noted that it would be advisable that, as soon as possible and if circumstances permit it, I should meet with Your Excellency to begin a process to implement these objectives in the context of the regional initiative. In view of this, I am inviting Your Excellency, based on the Honduran peace initiative, to meet next week at a place and date we mutually agree upon. This invitation reaffirms the Honduran Government's deep desire for peace and its permanent willingness to hold a dialogue as civilized means to deal with and solve problems that can affect the normal development of relations between our countries. [Signed] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica.

SECURITY FORCES UNDERTAKE 'GENERAL DISARMAMENT'

PA070425 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] The Public Security Forces (FUSEP) began a general disarmament throughout the country on Saturday. This is being done to try to guarantee the people's security. Agents' checkpoints were established at the entrances and exists of the main towns, particularly at points of access to summer resorts. According to a police spokesman, patrols stopped the movement of private cars on the highways because FUSEP promised to ensure security for the people. He explained that the police are doing this to prevent robberies and to avoid a high rate of tragic incidents during Holy Week.

FUSEP will also send special agents to all of the places where people gather and will conduct the necessary searches to achieve a complete general "disarmament." Police spokesmen said that they expect the people's understanding, because this disarmament is being undertaken not to anoy them but to safeguard their interests.

SPOKESMAN ON POSSIBLE ARGENTINE USE OF TIAR

PA070238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2101 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government will act in conformity with the mechanisms provided by the inter-American system if Argentina invokes the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, to protect itself from an eventual British attack, an official spokesman said in Tegucigalpa today.

According to the source, "If Argentina should invoke the TIAR, Honduras must analyze whether or not the treaty's provisions apply to the problem in question. One of the treaty's articles refers to extra-continental aggression, armed or unarmed, or to inter-continental aggression that could be cause for collective action," the spokesman explained.

The source emphasized that Honduras will not make a decision before the Argentine Government goes before the OAS and invokes the TIAR. "Only then can we determine what our country's position will be," the source said. Meanwhile, the spokesman reaffirmed Honduras' unrestricted diplomatic support for the Argentine cause.

NICARAGUA

CERNA COMMENTS ON HARASSMENT ACTIONS AT BORDER

PA072016 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpt] This morning at 0430, counterrevolutionary elements attacked four different points of our border. One of them was the border post at Penas Blancas. The other three attacks were made from Honduras. These harassment activities were repelled by our border troops, which represent the first bastion guaranteeing the defense of the fatherland, even though the attacks were made with better weapons than ours, brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the State Security National Directorate, announced at noon.

The revolutionary leader visited the facilities at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport and at the ESSO refinery. These are important bastions for the security and defense of our fatherland. He addressed workers in the various departments, explaining to them the importance of their functions, regardless of their humbleness.

With the fraternal attitude that characterizes revolutionaries, especially the Sandinists, Commander Cerna held the following dialogue with the companeros who work in the airport's fire department. He reminded them that the counterrevolution had given an example of its criminality by exploding a bomb at the airport, without any concern for who might fall. Following is Commander Cerna's statement:

[Begin recording] They directed mortar fire at the installations in Penas Blancas [words indistinct], but they were repelled by our border guards, who play a key role along the first line. Harassment activities were also carried out in two other places at 0430, but our forces repelled them.

It is important to note that although the number of people has been increased, it is our people's willingness and the mobilization of our reserve battalions which has kept them from effectively hitting our defenses even though they are better armed.

You are also playing a role, since you must remain alert in the face of any activity that you find suspicious. This is why order is important. If you keep your work area in order, anything that is not [in order] becomes suspicious when you see it. [words indistinct] You must act as defenders of the revolution [words indistinct]. Is this clear? [Words indistinct] (?if you don't know some guy, he must be recalled).

It is also important to note in yesterday's declarations by (?Sevilla) that the participation of foreigners is noticeable. You must immediately point out any suspicious-looking foreigner and the security companeros must investigate him. If we make a mistake, well, it is a mistake in our favor and we will explain it to him. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ATTACKS ON TWO BORDERS

PA080226 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Defense Ministry Communique No 11, issued 8 April]

[Text] The defense minister reports that counterrevolutionary units operating from the territory of neighboring countries carried out practically simultaneous attacks against our border posts today. The attacks occurred as follows:

1. At 0415 some 100 counterrevolutionaries attacked the Las Pampas borderpost, 14 km northwest of Jalapa. The attack, in which infantry weapons and mortar fire were used, lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes; one of our border guards was wounded. The criminals were repelled by our border troops and had to seek asylum in Honduran territory, from whence they had come.

2. At 0430, a second counterrevolutionary gang attacked the Zacateras borderpost, 25 km west of Jalapa, where they withdrew after 2 hours of fighitng, having been vigorously repelled. Just like the other gang, they sought asylum in Honduran territory. As a result of this criminal attack, border guard Heriberto Narbona Gomez was killed and another companero was wounded.

3. Today at 0420, a harassing rifle and mortar fire attack was staged against our Penas Blancas borderpost. The attacking group identified itself as members of the self-styled Nicaraguan Democratic Front. We suffered no casualties in this attack.

The Defense Ministry has informed the Foreign Ministry about these attacks from neighboring countries, so that it can act in accordance with established procedures.

[Dated] Managua, 7 Apr 1982, year of unity before aggression. [Signed] Public and Foreign Affairs Section, Defense Ministry.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 'ATTACK FROM COSTA RICA'

PA080241 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Urgent talks were held today between Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. The latter voiced his deep concern over the attack that armed groups launched against Nicaragua in the border area of Penas Blancas. This news is contained in Communique No. 7 from the government junta Media Directorate, the text of which we now offer to our listeners:

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Media Directorate reports that, following the attack from Costa Rican territory against the Penas Blancas border post early this morning by counterrevolutionary elements, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has been in telephone contact with the Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. President Carazo is deeply concerned [7-second break in transmission] government taking all necessary measures to secure the border and search for the counterrevolutionaries, who, according to the reports, fled toward Costa Rican territory. This high-level contact between the two governments will continue.

[Dated] Managua, Free Nicaragua, 7 April 1982 [Signed] Media Directorate, Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, in the year of unity in the face of aggression.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON ATTACK FROM HONDURAS

PA072103 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2029 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Foreign Ministry Communique No 8 issued in Managua on 7 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua informs the Nicaraguan people that our country has again been the victim of attacks by counterrevolutionary bands originating from and located in Honduran territory who have fired rifles and mortars at the Las Pampas and Zacateras border posts, in the Jalapa jurisdiction. One member of our border guard troops was killed and two others were injured.

In view of these attacks and the fact that there has been no effective response to all of the protest notes that we have sent to the Honduran Government regarding the periodic attacks that have been launched from Honduran territory, this Foreign Ministry has decided not to send a protest note to the Honduran Government.

[Dated] Managua, 7 April, 1982, year of unity in the face of aggression.

MANAGUA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF BULGARIAN MISSION

PA060407 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] While Yankee imperialism is increasing its potential to isolate our revolution, friendly countries such as Bulgaria negate that effort by expanding their commercial relations with Nicaragua even further. A Bulgarian delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Iliev Khristov arrived in our country today. Minister Khristov will meet with members of our government today.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and an 11-member delegation arrived in the country yesterday at 0830 and were received at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Khristov's colleague, Alejandro Martinez Cuenca; Kibil Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Nicaragua; and officials of the Nicaraguan Foriegn Trade Ministry. The Bulgarian foreign trade delegation will stay in Nicaragua for 4 days to meet with representatives of several government departments. On 6 April the Bulgarian delegation will meet the members of the Government of National Reconstruction and on 7 April they will hold a news conference to explain the agreements reached between the governments.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DONATION -- Two hundred tractors and some agricultural equipment donated to our country by the Soviet Union have arrived in the port of Corinto. The valuable Soviet donation will be distributed shortly in our country where most needed. [Text] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Apr 82 PA]

FOOD PROCESSING ASSISTANCE -- Countries that have expressed their solidarity with our revolution will be giving technological assistance to the People's Industrial Corporation, COIP, in food processing. Thus far, Cuba has given assistance to COIP in six technological projects and in eight training programs, all in the food-processing industry, Companero Jose Dolores Gomez, COIP executive director, reported. According to Gomez, the Cuban Government will give Nicaragua assistance in 8 technological projects and 17 training programs, most of which are also for the food-processing industry. The Nicaraguan beer company and the national bottling company are among some of the enterprises to benefit from the cooperation that the Cuban people are giving Nicaragua. We are also receiving similar aid from Bulgaria and the FRG, Jose Dolores Gomez indicated. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Apr 82 PA]

RODRIGUEZ DENIES CHARGE OF ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

EL PAIS Interview

FL071625 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1435 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 7 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba does not supply arms to El Salvador, asserted the vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, in an interview published today by the Madrid daily EL PAIS. Rodriguez said that it is an insult to the "Salvadoran fighters" to even think that they have to depend on others. He added: "Cuba has not supplied arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, not because of a political or moral problem, but because the circumstances have not made it necessary or advisable."

Asked about the relations between Cuba and the United States, the Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers said that for some time now he has feared that the United States may decide to use troops against Cuba. Elsewhere in the interview, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez acknowledged that the economic situation in his country had worsened. "Some things are scarce in Cuba, the problem of housing has not been solved, but we will try to broaden the spiritual life," he finally told EL PAIS.

More on Interview

PA071600 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1232 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 7 Apr (EFE) -- Cuba prefers negotiation to confrontation, despite the constant U.S. threats, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, announced in an interview published today by the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS.

The "number three" man in the Cuban Government said that the Reagan administration, as opposed to previous ones, "represents the most conservative, aggressive, reactionary and dangerous militant group, which is blinded by anticommunism."

"History is giving them some lessons inside the United States," he added, "because their economic policy has failed, as have their relations with European governments, with which they have had increasing difficulties." According to Rodriguez, "Latin America will also give them a lesson. They will not achieve any of their purposes through the path of imposition."

Rodriguez said that the Soviet presence in Cuba is big and that the Cubans feel a great love for the USSR while, at the same time, they passionately love their independence. "Some people think that we have to be anti-Soviet to show our independence," he stated. "We share the same compass," he asserted, "that of Marxism-Leninism. There is a high level of agreement as concerns international policy," he noted.

Regarding the U.S. charge that Cubans are promoting tension and conflict in Central America, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez told EL PAIS that it has been falsely reported that the Cuban revolution is focusing on the problems in this region with a view to an armed struggle as the only way out. "Cuba," he noted, "stated in the 1962 Havana declaration that only when the peoples cannot achieve their sovereignty in a free and democratic manner, is it necessary to take up arms."

"We aided Nicaragua," he said, "because Somoza was a cancer that had to be removed, but despite the U.S. charges, we are not supplying arms to El Salvador. However," Carlos Rafael Rodriguez noted, "we have a commitment and there must also be a commitment on the part of the United States not to arm to the teeth the genocidal tyrannies of Latin America."

Regarding the scarcity of products in Cuba, he said that the blockade has become more intense, that the North Americans are trying to worsen the situation. But, he added, "our economy is progressing. We have no hunger or critical poverty here, as in so many other countries of Latin America." The vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers concluded by saying that there had been moments of crisis in the thinking of the European intellectuals regarding Latin America, but that now he notices an "invigoration" of this thinking.

TV VIEWS ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN MALVINAS AFFAIR

FL071635 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1245 GMT 7 Apr 82

[International commentary by Fernando Vilela and Miguel Roa during Revista de la Manana program at Havana television studios on 7 April -- live]

[Excerpts] [Vilela] Good morning dear viewers. The conflict over the Malvinas Islands is still the most striking piece of international news. While the British fleet is currently at the first stage of its 12,000-mile trip and the British Armed Forces are implementing other measures, the Argentines are strengthening their defenses of the Malvinas Islands and the Argentine military governor will be installed today.

At the same time, contacts for a negotiated solution to this crisis are being stepped up. The close ties which the two parties in conflict, that is Argentina and the United Kingdom, have with the United States have prompted the Reagan administration to begin negotiations aimed at acting as mediator, although certain analysts point out that Washington is showing an unwarranted interest in this matter. Other proposals for mediation have been received from other parts of the world as well.

In addition to all this deployment of British military forces which reminds me, Roa, of the better days of the one-time powerful British empire, it seems to me that we must analyze some of the problems involved in this conflict and especially the British side of the coin.

[Roa] I believe that you are right, Vilela, because up to now we have been looking upon the Malvinas issue from the Argentine viewpoint, that is, the reason which prompted the Argentine military junta to occupy the Malvinas Islands. We said that in addition to the intrinsic value of the islands themselves, it is obvious that the action was carried out by the Argentine Government to gain domestic popularity which it was lacking, and also to divert the attention of the people from the nation's problems which are, as we have said before, the political, economic, and social crisis of the country, especially the high rate of unemployment and the hundreds, rather thousands, of missing and murdered political figures.

However, we barely touched the British side of the issue and I believe that we should do so today. The Malvinas Islands have a great strategic significance because they are located in the southernmost part of our continent facing the Antarctic which has been called the continent of the future, which means that whoever holds the Malvinas Islands has an outpost near the Antarctic. In addition to this, and perhaps more important than this, are the huge oil deposits which are believed to be located in the insular shelf of the islands.

According to recent studies, published in January this year, the Malvinas Islands will begin producing more than 2 million barrels of oil per day 10 years from now. This means that if the United Kingdom were to have access to this oil, together with what it is pumping out of the North Sea, it would become a great international power. Therefore, the above two factors are behind the intentions of the United Kingdom to retain its colonial control over the Malvinas Islands.

[Vilela] As you well said, Roa, it is believed that the oil deposits of Malvinas Islands contain 13 times more oil than the North Sea, but at the same time the strategic value of the Malvinas Islands is based not only on the fact that it is the door to the Antarctic but also because they are the key to the African and Latin American southern cones. There is some talk that the United States wants to have a military base there. It seems that the growing strategic significance of the Malvinas Islands has prompted the Pentagon to consider the possibility of having a military or air and naval base in the Malvinas Islands, and because of this, certain analysts are suspicious of Washington's mediation in the conflict because they feel that the United States seems too interested in the whole situation.

[Roa] Both the United Kingdom and Argentina are U.S. allies. The United Kingdom is, among all European countries, the one that is closest to U.S. political and economic positions, especially now that Margaret Thatcher is in London and Ronald Reagan is in Washington. It is quite possible, however, that as you said, the United States believes that Argentina's status quo, that is a country ruled by a rightwing military junta, is likely to remain stable for a long time, while the crisis in the United Kingdom, especially its political crisis, is too serious for the United States to hope that the current government will remain in power forever.

It is true that elections in the United Kingdom are not due for at least 2 years, but it is equally true that in the eyes of the United States and other capitalist countries, the United Kingdom is running the risk of having its next government controlled by the Labor Party and the left and, as you know, the Labor Party has not bothered to disguise the fact that part of its political platform is the promise to break its ties with the United States, that is, forbid the installation of nuclear missiles in the United Kingdom and dislodge U.S. military bases from British soil.

All this means that it is quite possible that in the future Great Britain will not play the same role it is playing for the United States now. Thus, we should not be surprised that in this Malvinas affair the United States is trying to see that Argentina gets the upper hand since it views the latter country as a better long term ally.

ACTION TAKEN AGAINST ILLEGAL VENDORS IN HAVANA

FL021830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Action was taken recently against antisocial activities which were taking place around Plaza de la Catedral and Plaza de Armas in Havana. Disguised as craftsmen, certain individuals were offering ever-increasing quantities of products with the idea of making a profit. Because of the lack of proper control mechanisms for this kind of activities, many of these vendors amassed considerable profits and, as it was later proven, the goods which they were selling were raw materials, tools and equipment stolen from state organizations.

Farmers Association Criticized

FL072202 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Our commander in chief mentioned the irregularities which occurred in the peasant free market during his speech at the closure of the Fourth UJC [Union of Young Communists] Congress. Noting Fidel's statements, the small farmers have given their reply. The document states, among other things, the following:

The Cuban small farmers warmly support all the clear, educational and enlightening words of our party's first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, particularly the condemnation of the irregularities which caused the perversion of the peasant free market by the corruptive presence of middlemen and speculators. It is well known that in many cases, in order for these individuals to conduct their exploitive work among the people, some small farmers, disregarding their revolutionary position and acting illegally, sold their agricultural goods to these individuals.

It is clear for our part, that from the rank and file of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] up to its National Directorate, the proper control and requirements necessary to prevent these acts were not in place, both in the drawing up of deficient production plans -- which do not make the most of the farmers' agricultural production potential -- and the non-fulfillment of supply plans and contracts. For this reason, the Cuban small farmers and their National Directorate, the ANAP, commit themselves before the state, the party, the people and Fidel, to examine and apply the necessary measures so these acts will not be repeated and the peasant free market may perform, among others, the function for which it was created, stimulate the peasant sector's production, and help to supply the population.

We must not allow the middlemen and their accomplices to continue to practice their miserable exploitation of the people and in particular of our allies, the working class -- spearhead of our socialist and communist society.

Among the measures to be adopted to help improve the development of the peasant free markets and prevent the reemergence of antisocial elements, the executive boards of the credit and services cooperatives, in order to play a proper role in organizing the stocking up on the surplus from the production plan of each one of their members, will name an official representative from each cooperative to the market administration who will be in charge of the necessary operations and control of the sale of his cooperative's products.

The document also says that the small farmers support Fidel's statement about raising the tax rate applicable to those who buy at the peasant free markets as a contribution to the general expenses of society.

Lastly, the small farmers and their organization, the ANAP, pledge to be more vigilant about the purity of revolutionary and socialist principles; support all the measures dictated by the state and its organs against the middlemen, speculators and abettors; be more demanding at all levels of the organization both about the fulfillment of production plans and their tailoring to the production potential of our sector; continue contributing to the political and ideological education of our peasants, with special emphasis on young people and children; help the people's government in each municipality to exercise administrative control of those markets; plan to mobilize our forces at all levels of the organization during this period preceding the Sixth ANAP Congress in order to deal with and help, along with the appropriate organs, in the final solution to the causes that prompted Comrade Fidel's fair and critical analysis of the peasant free market; reiterate that all the preceding statements seek the clear objective of further strengthening the indestructible alliance of us, the small farmers, with the workers, and therefore be worthier of the people, party and Fidel, thus reaffirming the historic choice; fatherland or death, we shall win.

MINISTER MALMIERCA MEETS WITH KUWAITI LEADER

FL071632 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1537 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah of Kuwait today held friendly talks with the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau and foreign minister of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca. During the meeting, matters of bilateral interest were discussed, particularly the increase in relations between the two countries. The Kuwaiti leader stressed the efforts being made by Cuba, as head of the movement, to attain the objectives and apply the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Malmierca delivered an invitation from Fidel Castro to visit Cuba and expressed gratitude for the courtesies extended by the Kuwaiti Government to the delegates attending the extraordinary meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau which began Monday. Malmierca's meeting with the Kuwaiti leader took place in the (Al-Sheik) Palace in the capital of Kuwait, where the nonaligned meeting on the Palestinian issue is taking place.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH KUWAIT TO BE UPGRADED

FL052305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait -- The Governments of Kuwait and Cuba plan to raise the rank of their respective missions to the level of embassy, it was learned in this capital. The announcement was made at the end of a meeting between the Foreign Minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. They agreed that Cuba's diplomatic mission in Kuwait would soon be upgraded to the embassy level, and Kuwait would open a mission shortly in Havana, appointing its diplomatic representative to the United Nations as concurrent ambassador to Cuba. Kuwait and Cuba have diplomatic relations at the charge d'affaires level at present.

MONTANE, PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN LAOS

FL071642 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1538 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Cuban party delegation headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, has arrived in Vientiane, capital of Laos, at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. Montane and his delegation had previously visited Kampuchea and Vietnam. In Ho Chi Minh's fatherland, the Cuban delegation attended the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party, which was held at the end of March.

Party Talks Held

FL080019 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Delegations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] held talks today in Vientiane in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere. The Cuban side is headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Politburo, heads the Lao delegation to the talks.

The two sides discussed various international issues, especially the situation in Latin America, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. They also talked about matters pertaining to the Nonaligned Movement and about bilateral relations between the two parties and countries, including economic cooperation between the Republic of Cuba and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

BRIEFS

SANITATION, ANTIMOSQUITO DRIVE -- A national sanitation and an intensive anti-mosquito drive will be conducted this month before the rainy season begins, according to an announcement made at a meeting held at the Central Committee main offices. Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo; Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Government; and Minister Jose Antonio Naranjo presided over the meeting attended by the chairmen of the people's government provincial assemblies, and officials of the party, government and Ministry of Public Health. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Apr 82 FL]

ARMY-LED 'POLICY CENTER' TO GOVERN COUNTRY

PM070941 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 Apr 82 p 5

[Frans van Klaveren dispatch: "Surinamese Army Holds Power Through Policy Center?]

[Text] Paramaribo, 1 Apr -- In the transitional phase to a new democratic order in Suriname, the country will have a sort of junta consisting of officers and civilians. The supreme executive power will be in the hands of a Policy Center, a body which will be completely controlled by the military authorities. The chairman of the Policy Center will be Commander in Chief Deysi Bouterse; the deputy chairman will be Deputy Commander Roy Horb. This means that the position of the military authorities in Suriname has been made stronger than ever. In practice, all the power in the hands of the army has been fixed in law. This became apparent from a number of decrees made public yesterday.

The Policy Center will determine the direction and policy of the revolutionary process and will fix overall government policy. Decisions will be made by simple majority vote. Given that in the smallest possible Policy Center (the commander, the deputy commander and the prime minister) the military authorities would have a strong hand, this opens to the army the possibility of recruiting yesmen, assuming of course that there is agreement within the military authorities themselves.

What is remarkable is that there is no mention of how many members this Policy Center will have or whether this number could be increased at will -- especially by the military authorities, who will always determine the center's composition. Even at the time of the installation of the new Neijhorst government yesterday the size of the Policy Center was still not known. According to observers, Prime Minister Neijhorst is in favor of as small a Policy Center as possible, which will give the government as much room to rule as possible.

The ministers are responsible to the Policy Center and are therefore more policy implementers than policymakers. The prime minister is a member of the Policy Center by virtue of his office. In practice this does not impinge on the power of the military, since the prime minister will only be chosen on the recommendation of the Policy Center which is under the control of the military, after which a ceremonial president will appoint him. Ministers and deputy ministers who fall into disfavor for some reason or other will be dismissed on the recommendation of the Policy Center -- that is, the military authorities -- by a president whose word carries no weight. Regulations of binding force need the approval of the Policy Center and must be signed both by the military authorities and by the president. However, in practice the power of the military will stretch even further, for members of the Policy Center who are not members of the cabinet can if necessary attend cabinet meetings, possibly to keep an eye on things. In addition they will have an advisory vote.

Recommendations for the appointment of the president, ministers, deputy ministers, judges and other principal state posts will be the exclusive province of the Policy Center. Appointments to all manner of semigovernmental institutions must be approved by the Policy Center. There must be detailed consultations with the Policy Center on foreign policy, development cooperation, national security policy, political and governmental renewal and the program of democratic renewal.

It is probable that this junta model will exist until political and social renewal in Suriname has so grown in strength that the old political parties have been eliminated. During a television address earlier this week, Commander Bouterse called on the new government to move rapidly toward this objective. The inclusion of the military apparatus in the institutions of Suriname's system of government at the present time does not automatically mean a radical swing to the left, observers have said. They base their view on the composition of the new government, although much will depend on the as yet unknown character of the Policy Center.